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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## HOUSE BILL NO. 709

## BY REVENUE AND TAXATION COMMITTEE

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1	AN ACT
2	RELATING TO TAXATION; AMENDING SECTION 63-3620F, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE PRO-
3	VISIONS REGARDING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TAXES COLLECTED BY MARKETPLACE
4	FACILITATORS AND OUT-OF-STATE RETAILERS; AMENDING CHAPTER 8, TITLE
5	57, IDAHO CODE, BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SECTION 57-810, IDAHO CODE, TO
6	ESTABLISH PROVISIONS REGARDING THE COUNTY AND CITY PROPERTY TAX RE-
7	LIEF FUND; AMENDING SECTION 63-802, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE PROVISIONS
8	REGARDING LIMITATIONS ON A CITY OR COUNTY'S BUDGET; AND DECLARING AN
9	EMERGENCY.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho:

SECTION 1. That Section 63-3620F, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 63-3620F. DISTRIBUTION OF TAX COLLECTED BY MARKETPLACE FACILITA-TORS AND OUT-OF-STATE RETAILERS. (1) State sales and use taxes collected by retailers without a physical presence in Idaho, as described in section 63-3611(3)(h), Idaho Code, and state sales and use taxes collected on transactions facilitated for third-party sellers by marketplace facilitators, as described in section 63-3605E, Idaho Code, shall be distributed as provided in this section.
- (2) From June 1, 2019, through June 30, 20243, all state sales and use taxes described in subsection (1) of this section shall be distributed by the state tax commission as follows:
  - (a) An amount of money shall be distributed to the state refund account sufficient to pay current refund claims under this section. All refunds authorized for payment by the state tax commission shall be paid through the state refund account and those moneys are continuously appropriated; and
  - (b) All remaining funds received pursuant to this section shall be distributed to the tax relief fund established in section 57-811, Idaho Code.
- (3) On and after July 1, 20243, all state sales and use taxes described in subsection (1) of this section shall be distributed by the state tax commission as follows:
  - (a) An amount of money shall be distributed to the state refund account sufficient to pay current refund claims under this section. All refunds authorized for payment by the state tax commission shall be paid through the state refund account, and those moneys are continuously appropriated; and
  - (b) Eleven and five-tenths percent (11.5%) of the taxes described in subsection (1) of this section shall be distributed to the county and city property tax relief fund established in section 57-810, Idaho Code; and

- (c) The remaining funds shall be distributed through the distribution formula set forth for other sales and use tax revenue in section 63-3638, Idaho Code, except that the remainder after distribution shall not be paid to the general fund pursuant to section 63-3638(15), Idaho Code, but shall instead be paid to the tax relief fund established in section 57-811, Idaho Code.
- (4) Marketplace facilitators must obtain a separate seller's permit and collect and remit under that separate permit for state sales and use taxes collected on transactions facilitated for third-party sellers.
- SECTION 2. That Chapter 8, Title 57, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended by the addition thereto of a  $\underline{\text{NEW SECTION}}$ , to be known and designated as Section 57-810, Idaho Code, and to read as follows:
- 57-810. COUNTY AND CITY PROPERTY TAX RELIEF FUND. (1) There is hereby created in the state treasury the county and city property tax relief fund to which shall be credited all moneys remitted from section 63-3620F(3)(b), Idaho Code, or any other source. Moneys in the fund are intended to offset property tax increases for county and city governments. Moneys in the fund are continuously appropriated and shall be distributed as provided in this section:
  - (a) Fifty percent (50%) of the total amount available in the fund shall be distributed to each of the forty-four (44) counties for property tax relief. Such moneys shall be distributed in the proportion that the sum of each county's 2021 approved property tax budget portion of the county's budget in the county's current expense fund, county justice fund, and county district court fund bears to the total amount of approved property tax budget portion of budgets in all counties' current expense funds, county justice funds, and county district court funds in tax year 2021. The state tax commission shall calculate the proportional amount for each county. Counties are encouraged to first use moneys from the fund to pay off any bonded indebtedness.
  - (b) Fifty percent (50%) of the total amount available in the fund shall be distributed to each of the various cities for property tax relief. Such moneys shall be distributed in the proportion that each city's 2021 approved property tax portion of its budget bears to the total amount of approved property tax portions of their budgets in tax year 2021. The state tax commission shall calculate the proportional amount for each city. Cities are encouraged to first use moneys from the fund to pay off any bonded indebtedness.
  - (2) (a) After the close of fiscal year 2022, the state controller shall determine and notify the state tax commission of any excess cash balance in the general fund by no later than the third Monday in July. The general fund excess cash balance shall be determined by deducting from the ending balance, according to the legislative record, any appropriations to be carried over into the next fiscal year, all encumbrances approved by the division of financial management, and an amount sufficient to cover any reappropriations authorized by the legislature. Any moneys remaining after all deductions shall be the general fund excess cash balance.

- (b) On July 1, 2022, or as soon thereafter as practicable, the state controller shall transfer up to forty million dollars (\$40,000,000) of the general fund excess cash balance to the county and city property tax relief fund.
- (c) Any cash balance in the county and city property tax relief fund at the beginning of state fiscal year 2023 may be distributed by the state tax commission pursuant to subsection (1) of this section.
- (3) (a) Cities formed on and after July 1, 2022, are not eligible for moneys from the county and city property tax relief fund.
- (b) Moneys from the fund that would otherwise be payable to a city that is dissolved on or after July 1, 2022, shall revert and be divided among the rest of the cities pursuant to subsection (1) (b) of this section.
- SECTION 3. That Section 63-802, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 63-802. LIMITATION ON BUDGET REQUESTS -- LIMITATION ON TAX CHARGES -- EXCEPTIONS. (1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, no taxing district shall certify a budget request for an amount of property tax revenues to finance an annual budget that exceeds the maximum sum permitted under this section:
  - (a) (i) The highest dollar amount of property taxes certified for its annual budget for any one (1) of the three (3) tax years preceding the current tax year, which amount may be increased by a growth factor of not to exceed three percent (3%) plus the amount of revenue calculated as described in this subsection. The taxing district shall determine what portion of the three percent (3%) increase permitted under this subparagraph that it requires and then calculate a preliminary levy rate based on the percent chosen. In calculating the preliminary levy rate, the most current taxable market value shall be used, except that for taxable market values of centrally assessed operating property, the prior year's valuation may be used instead of the current year's taxable market values. The preliminary levy rate shall be multiplied by the value shown on the new construction roll compiled pursuant to section 63-301A, Idaho Code, and by ninety percent (90%) of the value of annexation during the previous calendar year, as certified by the state tax commission for taxable market values of operating property of public utilities and by the county assessor; except for a fire protection district annexing property prior to July 1, 2021, pursuant to section 31-1429, Idaho Code, the new levy rate shall be multiplied by one hundred percent (100%) of the value of any such property annexed prior to July 1, 2021.
  - (ii) The total budget increase calculated under this paragraph must not exceed eight percent (8%), except that any distribution of funds to a taxing district as a result of the termination of a revenue allocation area of an urban renewal district pursuant to section 50-2909(4), Idaho Code, shall not be subject to such limitation.
  - (iii) Following the first year in which a fire protection district has annexed city property pursuant to section 31-1429, Idaho Code,

 the city shall subtract an amount equal to the moneys spent on fire protection services during the last full year the city provided fire protection services to its residents from its budget limitation under this section.

- (b) If the taxing district has not imposed a levy for three (3) or more years, the highest dollar amount of property taxes certified for its annual budget for the purpose of paragraph (a) (i) of this subsection shall be the dollar amount of property taxes certified for its annual budget during the last year in which a levy was made.
- (c) The dollar amount of the actual budget request may be substituted for the amount in paragraph (a) of this subsection if the taxing district is newly created, except as may be provided in paragraph (i) of this subsection.
- (d) This section does not apply to school district levies imposed in section 33-802, Idaho Code.
  - (e) (i) In the case of a nonschool district for which less than the maximum allowable increase in the dollar amount of property taxes is certified for annual budget purposes in any one (1) year, such a district may, in any following year, recover the forgone increase by certifying, in addition to any increase otherwise allowed, any or all of the increase originally forgone. Provided however, that prior to budgeting any forgone increase, the district must provide notice of its intent to do so, hold a public hearing, which that may be in conjunction with its annual budget hearing, and certify by resolution the amount of forgone increase to be budgeted and the specific purpose for which the forgone increase is being budgeted. Upon adoption of the resolution, the clerk of the district shall file a copy of the resolution with the county clerk and the state tax commission. Said additional amount shall be included in future calculations for increases as allowed, except as provided in subparagraph (iii) of this paragraph.
  - (ii) If the forgone increase is budgeted for the purpose of maintenance and operations, the rate of recovering the reserved forgone moneys may increase the taxing district's budget by no more than one percent (1%) per year. Provided, however, this cap shall not apply to a taxing district that budgets its reserved forgone moneys for the purpose of maintenance and operations as long as it does not budget, or reserve as forgone, any portion of the three percent (3%) increase otherwise allowed and does not budget any new construction or annexation increases.
  - (iii) If the forgone increase is budgeted for a capital project or projects, the rate of recovering the reserved forgone moneys may not exceed three percent (3%) of the taxing district's budget for the year in which the forgone increase is budgeted. Forgone moneys budgeted for a capital project must be deducted from the taxing district's forgone balance in the year in which it is budgeted. Upon completion of such a capital project, the taxing district shall certify such completion to the state tax commission and county clerk. If, upon certification, the state tax commission finds that the taxing district included forgone moneys for a capi-

tal project in calculating the increase permitted under paragraph (a) of this subsection, the state tax commission shall direct the taxing district to reduce its property tax budget for any year in which the forgone moneys were used to calculate a budget increase, in an amount equal to the forgone moneys budgeted plus any increases attributed to the forgone moneys improperly included in the taxing district's property tax budget. For the purpose of this paragraph, a capital project includes:

- 1. The construction, expansion, renovation, or replacement of public facilities, including the acquisition of land and other site improvements;
- 2. The construction, expansion, or reconstruction of public works improvements, including roads, bridges, water systems, sewer systems, and broadband systems; and
- 3. The purchase of equipment with a useful life of ten (10) years or more.
- (f) If a taxing district elects to budget less than the maximum allowable increase in the dollar amount of property taxes, the taxing district may reserve the right to recover all or any portion of that year's forgone increase in a subsequent year by adoption of a resolution specifying the dollar amount of property taxes being reserved. Otherwise, that year's forgone increase may not be recovered under paragraph (e) of this subsection. The district must provide notice of its intent to do so and hold a public hearing, which may be in conjunction with its annual budget hearing if applicable. The resolution to reserve the right to recover the forgone increase for that year shall be adopted at the annual budget hearing of the taxing district if the district has a budget hearing requirement.
- (g) In the case of cities, if the immediately preceding year's levy subject to the limitation provided by this section is less than 0.004, the city may increase its budget by an amount not to exceed the difference between 0.004 and the actual prior year's levy multiplied by the prior year's market value for assessment purposes. The additional amount must be approved by sixty percent (60%) of the voters voting on the question at an election called for that purpose and held on the date in May or November provided by law and may be included in the annual budget of the city for purposes of this section.
- (h) A taxing district may submit to the electors within the district the question of whether the budget from property tax revenues may be increased beyond the amount authorized in this section, but not beyond the levy authorized by statute. The additional amount must be approved by sixty-six and two-thirds percent  $(66\ 2/3\%)$  or more of the voters voting on the question at an election called for that purpose and held on the May or November dates provided by section 34--106, Idaho Code. If approved by the required minimum sixty-six and two-thirds percent  $(66\ 2/3\%)$  of the voters voting at the election, the new budget amount shall be the base budget for the purposes of this section.
- (i) When a nonschool district consolidates with another nonschool district or dissolves and a new district performing similar governmental functions as the dissolved district forms with the same boundaries

within three (3) years, the maximum amount of a budget of the district from property tax revenues shall not be greater than the sum of the amounts that would have been authorized by this section for the district itself or for the districts that were consolidated or dissolved and incorporated into a new district.

- (j) This section does not apply to cooperative service agency levies imposed in sections 33-317 and 33-317A, Idaho Code.
- (k) The amount of money received in the twelve (12) months immediately preceding June 30 of the current tax year as a result of distributions of the tax provided in section 63-3502B(2), Idaho Code.
- (2) In the case of fire districts, during the year immediately following the election of a public utility or public utilities to consent to be provided fire protection pursuant to section 31-1425, Idaho Code, the maximum amount of property tax revenues permitted in subsection (1) of this section may be increased by an amount equal to the current year's taxable value of the consenting public utility or public utilities multiplied by that portion of the prior year's levy subject to the limitation provided by subsection (1) of this section.
- (3) No board of county commissioners shall set a levy, nor shall the state tax commission approve a levy for annual budget purposes, which exceeds the limitation imposed in subsection (1) of this section unless authority to exceed such limitation has been approved by a majority of the taxing district's electors voting on the question at an election called for that purpose and held pursuant to section 34-106, Idaho Code, provided however, that such voter approval shall be for a period of not to exceed two (2) years.
- (4) The amount of property tax revenues to finance an annual budget does not include revenues from nonproperty tax sources and does not include revenue from levies for the payment of judicially confirmed obligations pursuant to sections 63-1315 and 63-1316, Idaho Code, and revenue from levies that are voter-approved for bonds, override levies or supplemental levies, plant facilities reserve fund levies, school emergency fund levies, or for levies applicable to newly annexed property or for levies applicable to new construction as evidenced by the value of property subject to the occupancy tax pursuant to section 63-317, Idaho Code, for the preceding tax year. The amount of property tax revenues to finance an annual budget does not include any property taxes that were collected and refunded on property that is exempt from taxation, pursuant to section 63-1305C, Idaho Code.
- (5) The amount of property tax revenues to finance an annual budget shall include moneys received as recovery of property tax for a revoked provisional property tax exemption under section 63-1305C, Idaho Code.
- (6) For each county in tax year 2022, for the purpose of determining the maximum amount of property tax revenues to finance an annual budget pursuant to this section, the dollar amount of property taxes certified for its annual budget for tax years 2019, 2020, and 2021 shall each be reduced by fifty percent (50%) of the amount of money received by the county pursuant to the provisions of section 57-810, Idaho Code, during the twelve (12) month period ending June 30 of the current year. The reduction so required shall be from the sum of any or all of the following funds: the current expense fund authorized pursuant to section 63-805(1), Idaho Code, the county justice fund authorized pursuant to section 63-805(2), Idaho Code, and the dis-

trict court fund authorized pursuant to section 31-867, Idaho Code. Beginning in tax year 2022, the reduced budget amount shall be the base budget for the purposes of this section. The state tax commission shall certify the total property tax levy amounts for 2019, 2020, and 2021 and the proportional reductions to each county on the first Monday in August. Moneys received pursuant to the provisions of section 57-810, Idaho Code, shall be treated as property tax revenue for the purposes of this section.

(7) For each city in tax year 2022, for the purpose of determining the maximum amount of property tax revenues to finance an annual budget pursuant to this section, the dollar amount of property taxes certified for its annual budget for tax years 2019, 2020, and 2021 shall each be reduced by fifty percent (50%) of the amount of money received by the city pursuant to the provisions of section 57-810, Idaho Code, during the twelve (12) month period ending June 30 of the current year. The reduction shall be from the city's general fund. Beginning in tax year 2022, the reduced budget amount shall be the base budget for the purposes of this section. The state tax commission shall certify the total property tax levy amounts for 2019, 2020, and 2021 and the proportional reductions to each city on the first Monday in August. Moneys received pursuant to the provisions of section 57-810, Idaho Code, shall be treated as property tax revenue for the purposes of this section.

SECTION 4. An emergency existing therefor, which emergency is hereby declared to exist, this act shall be in full force and effect on and after its passage and approval.